IN THE SPECIFICATION:

Please substitute the following paragraph for the paragraph starting at page 2, line 2 and ending at line 14.

A device D3 comprises the video source (light image output means) 1 that outputs a light image, the reflection mirror (reflecting means) that reflects the light image from the video source 1, and the lenticular screen (screen member) on which the light image is reflected by the reflection mirror 2. Thus, the light image projected on the lenticular screen 3 from the rear side (as shown by arrow R) can be viewed from the front side (as shown by arrow F). Reference numeral 4 denotes the transparent member (hereinafter referred to as the "front plate") located in front F of the lenticular screen 3. Reference numeral 5 denotes the Fresnel lens.

Please substitute the following paragraph for the paragraph starting at page 12, line 14 and ending at line 21.

Furthermore, the Fresnel lens 5 is located on the rear side R of the screen member 3. When the Fresnel lens 5 is placed on the transparent member 4 together with the screen member 3, it is unlikely ~~created~~ to create a space between the Fresnel lens 5 and the screen member 3. It is thus possible to prevent a decrease in resolution and the distortion of an image, thus preventing the degradation of image quality.

Please substitute the following paragraph for the paragraph starting at page 13, line 1 and ending at page 14, line 14.

In these figures, reference numeral 1 denotes a video source (light image output means) and reference numeral 2 denotes a reflection mirror (reflecting means). Reference numeral 3 denotes a lenticular screen (screen member), and reference numeral 4 denotes a front plate (transparent member). Reference numeral 5 denotes a Fresnel lens. A picture frame-like escutcheon 7 was attached to an opening in a housing 6. The lenticular screen 3, the front panel 4, and the Fresnel lens 5 were attached to the escutcheon 7 using a screw 9 and a presser plate 8. However, the front plate 4 was located so as to incline through an angle $\theta 1$ from a vertical surface A (that is, an upper part of the front plate 4 protrudes toward the front side F). The screen 3 was located on the rear side R of the front plate 4. The Fresnel lens 5 was further placed on the rear side R of the screen 3. Accordingly, the lenticular screen 3 was supported on the front plate 4. However, as shown in FIG. 3, if the weight of the lenticular screen 3 per unit area is defined as w1, the lenticular screen 3 is pressed against the front plate 4 under a force $w1\sin\theta 1$ (in all the portions of the lenticular screen 3). This makes it unlikely to create a space between the lenticular screen 3 and the front plate 4. That is, the weight w1 of the lenticular screen 3 can be divided into a component of force $w1\sin\theta 1$ and a component of force $w1\cos\theta 1$. Here, the component of force $w1\sin\theta 1$ acts in the normal direction of the front plate 4. The component of force $w1\cos\theta 1$ acts in the plane direction of the front plate 4. The component of force $w1\sin\theta 1$ operates as a force that presses the lenticular screen 3 itself against the front plate 4. The lenticular screen 3, which is thin and not rigid, is in tight contact with the front plate 4, which is very rigid, so as to rest against and adhere to the front plate 4. This also applies to the Fresnel lens 5. The Fresnel lens 5 is in tight contact with the front plate 4 via the lenticular screen 3 so as to rest against and adhere to the front plate 4.

Please substitute the following paragraph for the paragraph starting at page 14, line 16 and ending at page 15, line 19.

In the present example, the rear projection type projector device D_2, shown in FIGS. 2 and 4, was produced. The front plate 4 was located so as to incline through an angle $\theta 2$ from a vertical surface A (that is, a lower part of the front plate 4 protrudes toward the front side F). The Fresnel lens 5 was placed on the front side F of the front plate 4. The lenticular screen 3 was further placed on the front side F of the Fresnel lens 5. Accordingly, the Fresnel lens 5 was supported on the front plate 4. However, as shown in FIG. 4, if the weight of the Fresnel lens 5 per unit area is defined as w2, the Fresnel lens 5 is pressed against the front plate 4 under a force $w2\sin\theta 2$ (in all the portions of the Fresnel lens 5). This makes it unlikely to create a space between the Fresnel lens 5 and the front plate 4. That is, the weight w2 of the Fresnel lens 5 can be divided into a component of force $w2\sin\theta 2$ and a component of force $w2\cos\theta 2$. Here, the component of force $w2\sin\theta 2$ acts in the normal direction of the front plate 4. The component of force $w2\cos\theta 2$ acts in the plane direction of the front plate 4. The component of force $w2\sin\theta 2$ operates as a force that presses the Fresnel lent 5 itself against the front plate 4. The Fresnel lens 5, which is thin and not rigid, is in tight contact with the front plate 4, which is very rigid, so as to rest against and adhere to the front plate 4. This also applies to the screen 3. The screen 3 is in tight contact with the front plate 4 via the Fresnel lens 5 so as to rest against and adhere to the front plate 4.